

The genera of Mutillidae (Hymenoptera) parasitic on tsetse flies (*Glossina*; Diptera)*

by

D. J. BROTHERS

Department of Entomology, University of Kansas

Mutilla glossinae Turner, 1915 and *M. auxiliaris* Turner, 1920 are transferred to *Chrestomutilla* gen. nov., which is defined. *M. benefactrix* Turner, 1916 is transferred to *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870.

The hymenopterous parasites of tsetse flies (*Glossina*) include three known species in the family Mutillidae (Buxton, 1955). All were originally described by Turner (1915, 1916, 1920) and all were placed in the portmanteau genus *Mutilla*. In view of the possible importance of these parasites as control agents of tsetse, and because of recent investigations on parasitisation of *Glossina* species (e.g., Heaversedge, 1968, 1969a, 1969b), the species of Mutillidae involved should be assigned to their correct genera. Two of the species are included in the new genus *Chrestomutilla* (described below) and the third is transferred to the genus *Smicromyrme*.

CHRESTOMUTILLA gen. nov.

(*chrestos* (Gr.), useful + *mutilla*)

Type-species: *Mutilla glossinae* Turner, 1915.

FEMALE. Head rounded, narrower than mesosoma; mandibles simple, almost straight, with a single minute preapical tooth within; eyes oval, somewhat projecting, distinctly faceted. Mesosoma with lateral margins convex, slightly more contracted posteriorly than anteriorly; scutellar scale minute; pleura densely punctate. First metasomal tergum almost as broad as second, with distinct dorsal and anterior faces, slightly constricted apically; long lateral felt lines on second tergum; last tergum without a distinct pygidial area.

MALE. Head quadrate, produced behind the eyes, slightly narrower than mesosoma; mandibles stout, unarmed externally; eyes oval, distinctly faceted, with a slight emargination within; first flagellar segment about half as long as second. Mesosoma coarsely punctate, about as broad as long; parapsidal furrows weak, incomplete anteriorly; tegulae small, evenly convex, smooth. Stigma small, dark; three submarginal cells and two recurrent veins. First metasomal segment apically about half as broad as second, with distinct dorsal and anterior faces, somewhat constricted apically; long lateral felt lines on second tergum; very short lateral felt lines on second sternum.

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This genus is closely related to *Dasylabroides* André, 1901. The female differs in the form of the first metasomal tergum (not as broad and without distinct dorsal and anterior faces in *Dasylabroides*) and the lack of a definite pygidial area (pygidium well developed and longitudinally striate in *Dasylabroides*). The male differs in the form of the mandibles (armed externally in *Dasylabroides*), the form of the first metasomal tergum (more petiolate, relatively narrower and without distinct dorsal and anterior faces in *Dasylabroides*) and the presence of felt lines on the second sternum (absent in *Dasylabroides*).

Chrestomutilla includes *Mutilla glossinae* Turner, 1915 and *Mutilla auxiliaris* Turner, 1920, both parasitic on tsetse flies. *Mutilla maja* Péringuey, 1898, which was included in *Dasylabroides* by Bischoff (1920), should also be transferred to *Chrestomutilla*.

Genus *SMICROMYRME* Thomson, 1870

Mutilla benefactrix Turner, 1916 is a member of the genus *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870, although the female differs from most species in that genus in the form of the pygidium. In most species of *Smicromyrme* there is a well developed pygidial plate, usually longitudinally striate and with marked lateral margins. In *benefactrix* the female has a very weakly margined smooth area on the last tergum. Species of *Smicromyrme* parasitize a wide range of hosts, including Hymenoptera, Diptera and Coleoptera (Grandi, 1961).

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